



Lisa Daughettee, a psychology student, walks Skipper around campus. She is using the woollymonkey as

part of an experiment she is conducting on learning by imitation.

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Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1973

The Lumberjack

Humboldt State University

Arcata, California 95521

Experimental animals well treated at HSU

by Mike Goldsby

Animals kept at HSU for observation and experimentation receive good treatment and attention, according to Dr. Sherwood L. Svarvari of the Sunny Brae Animal Clinic.

"While I have made no formal inspection of the animals' quarters at HSU, I have worked with the departments up there and found conditions very satisfactory," he said.

The National Animal Welfare Act of 1971 regulates feeding, housing and care of animals at learning and scientific institutions, circuses, zoos and businesses that keep large numbers of animals.

The act concerns proper feeding, sheltering and watering of animals and whether they are treated well by the persons who work with them. It also concerns their medical attention.

Genuine concern

Svarvari said persons who work with animals at HSU have a genuine and knowledgeable concern for their welfare.

"The people in wildlife know more about wild animals than I do," he said in an interview two weeks ago.

He said the animals were well fed, clean, sheltered and had "more than adequate exercise space."

Dr. Nathaniel White of the Guin-toli Lane Animal Clinic said animals at colleges usually live much longer in captivity than in a wild state. "Many of these animals are so old they would have died long ago if they were on their own," he said.

White has done extensive work with horses at Davis and he found

they received better treatment than privately owned horses.

"If someone is found improperly caring for an animal at a university they can be heavily prosecuted," he said. "In the small print of the Animal Welfare Act animal treatment is quite detailed."

Animals at HSU include rats, monkeys, frogs, dogs, birds, rabbits, one sheep and assorted wild animals.

Departments which work with animals include biology, psychology, natural resources and wildlife.

The psychology department uses rats and monkeys for experimentation and observation.

Warren Carlson, associate professor of psychology, said in an interview two weeks ago, "Our assumption, and it is well-founded, is that most living creatures function about the same."

Similar chemistry

"The chemistry of the nerve impulses of a rat are very similar to that of a human. By using rats, we can show students important thought processes much like those of humans," he said.

To perform the experiments, the rats are given positive reinforcement instead of negative reinforcement. In other words, they are rewarded with water or pleasant brain stimulation for good performance.

Negative reinforcement is punishment for failure to perform an act. This usually consists of electrical shock.

Dr. Fred U. Metcalf, psychology lecturer, and his stu-

dents are doing rat brain stimulation experiments.

An electrode is implanted in the brain's lateral hypothalamus, the center that controls functions such as eating and drinking. When the rat performs properly, a small electrical current, approximately 100 microamps, stimulates his brain.

Metcalf said rats work harder for brain stimulation than for food or water. "A rat soon gets his fill of food or water, but they will work all day long for more brain stimulation," he said.

Brain stimulation has many social implications for the future of man. "It could possibly replace such pleasure devices as alcohol, drugs or sex."

After rats are used for the implant experiment, they go to surgery. "We administer a pain-killing anesthetic before surgery. We sacrifice the animal in a painless manner," he said.

The animal's brain is then removed, sliced into sections and observed under a microscope.

Aids research

"Advances in memory research have been made with this process," he said.

Monkeys are also used in the psychology department. They have 14 squirrel monkeys and one woolly monkey. The woolly monkey, Skipper, was a pet that was given to the college over a year ago. There are only a few woolly monkeys in the United States.

Skipper is now taking a test which has been given to gorillas, apes, chimps and baboons to compare intelligence in lower primates.

(Continued on back page)

Spare
a
dime,
buddy?



Spare
a
dime,
buddy?



Is
this
leash
really
necessary



Are
you
my
daddy?



Senator surprised by BVD vote**Collier says Prop. 1 election 'too soon'**

by Arnie Braafndt
SACRAMENTO—State Sen. Randolph Collier said last week he might support a tax reform initiative to be sponsored by Assembly Speaker Bob Moretti.

Collier, D-Yreka, said he backed Gov. Reagan's expenditure limitation plan, Proposition 1, because he "thought the (First Senatorial) district was for it." Proposition 1 was defeated in every county in the First Senatorial District except Lake County and was supported by only 27 per cent of Humboldt County voters.

In an interview last Wednesday Collier attributed defeat of the measure to the election date, campaign errors and issue complexity.

"The election was called too soon. In June the general public would have had a better chance to understand (the initiative)."

Reagan hurt election

The Senate Finance Committee Chairman said Reagan's admission prior to the election that he didn't understand the proposition also hurt. "The proposition was too complicated," he added.

Collier said if the public had "made a mistake" by adopting Proposition 1 "the people by majority vote could make the changes."

"I have been looking for a long time for a way to stop this unreasonable (budget) acceleration in California," he said.

Collier, who endorsed Butler Valley Dam construction, said he was surprised by the large vote against the project and is unsure about Humboldt County's future.

"I am just concerned about Humboldt County. If Humboldt County should lose timber assets . . . I just feel we have to have some progress somewhere else."

"I am very apt to be for something. The people are going to have to find another destiny," he said.

Collier supports progress

Collier, who noted he has "always supported progress," is worried about employment. He

believes transportation and communication liabilities prevent new industries from locating in the county.

"Big outfits will not go where products can't be shipped out," he said.

Collier is a member of the Senate Select Committee on the Taxation of Timber in California. He described a trip he took from Sept. 30 to Oct. 14 to study timber taxation and management in Norway, Sweden, Finland and Germany.

"For \$7,500 I received the advice of 46 professors," he said, explaining the itinerary included discussions with heads of governmental departments responsible for forest taxation and management, meetings with owners' associations and field trips.

Ownership like California

He said forest ownership in the countries he visited is similar to California, where a large portion of timber is owned by small land owners.

"The countries visited have the reverse problem of California in that they are attempting to develop through taxation and other means a method of en-

couraging the felling of trees as well as reforestation.

"This is due primarily to their tax structure and to the fact that much of their timber is in small ownerships whose primary source of income is from farming operations."

Collier believes the state has "got to find some way to encourage owners of private timber to grow more than they are cutting."

The senator, who said he "went on this timber trip with the blessing of the Sierra Club," predicts more regulation of timber practices because "people in metropolitan areas are taking more interest in timberlands."

"The (state) general fund is going to make more of a contribution," he added.

Supports land purchase

Collier intends to campaign actively for passage of a bond issue for state acquisition of beaches and park lands. The bond issue is Proposition I on the June primary ballot.

"I have been encouraging people to vote in favor of it. With another five or 10 million (dollars) we will clean up the

Northcoast." The 70-year-old senator has long been an advocate of state purchases of coastal parcels and obtained about \$27 million in this year's budget for coastal purchases. Included in the appropriation were \$3.9 million for Sonoma County coast property, \$350,000 for Mendocino Headlands, \$500,000 for Bodega Bay property and \$750,000 for land near Fort Ross.

Collier also focused on transportation needs and college growth in Humboldt County. He said he will probably support construction of bike trails in the county and hinted state funds may be forthcoming.

He criticized rapid enrollment growth at HSU and said the policy has aggravated the housing shortage.

"They would have a much better school if they would keep the size down. I do not want any

more growth until we can see our way clear."

Collier, a state senator since 1939, announced earlier this year he will move to one of the coastal counties to enable him to continue representing the First Senatorial District. He currently resides in Yreka.

Collier would be forced to oppose Sen. Fred Marler, D-Redding, if a reapportionment plan drawn by a California Supreme Court panel is adopted and he remains in Siskiyou County.

He will be able to move and oppose Sen. Peter Behr, R-Marin County, only if the State Supreme Court waives the one-year residency requirement when it approves new district boundaries.

The court assumed responsibility for reapportionment after the governor and the legislature were unable to compromise and settle on a plan.

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Arcata babysitting agency planned by councilman

Shopping with a child can be difficult.

That is the reason a free babysitting service for Arcata mothers to use while they shop is being planned.

Dick Wild, Arcata City councilman, would like to use the empty dentist offices on the corner of 14th and G Streets for the service. Wild said in a telephone interview last Tuesday that many mothers are restricted in shopping because they have small children. Shoppers using the service would have to show validated store receipts when they picked up their children, he said.

Wild's plans include using work-study students for staff and asking Arcata businesses to give monetary support to the service.

He is in the process of trying to get support for his idea and learning what a qualified babysitting service needs legally. The HSU Women's Association has sent a letter of support to Wild and will meet with him next quarter to work on the project.

Wild works for the Department of Corrections, also. He helped develop a proposal requiring that "our work force reflects the employed women you find in a normal work force statewide," which is 33 per cent, he said.

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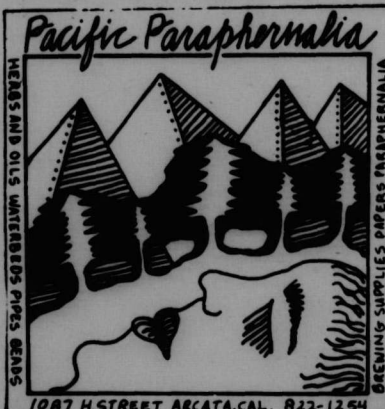
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Employed by land developer

Student works as environmental engineer

by Linda Fjeldsted

At least one HSU student is doing his part to help protect the nation's waterways from unnecessary pollution.

Gordon C. Lewis, senior environmental engineering major, works during school vacations as environmental engineer for a new land development at Cool, in El Dorado County, Calif.

At Cool, Lewis has been involved in experimenting with different types of septic waste disposal systems.

"In most large cities, including Eureka, waste is treated at a sewage treatment plant to break waste down to a certain level determined by the state before it is dumped into navigable water," Lewis said in an interview two weeks ago.

Effectiveness differs

A sewage treatment plant is, at the very best, only 90 per cent effective in purifying waste material, he said, while a septic disposal tank with a good filtering system can be 100 per cent effective.

In a septic disposal system, the waste is broken down inside the underground septic tank by microorganisms. The solid waste that cannot be broken down remains on the bottom of the tank, and the rest travels through an adjoining pipe to the soil.

"The soil acts as a filter to further break down the waste," Lewis said. "A waste treatment plant does not have the filtering through soil process."

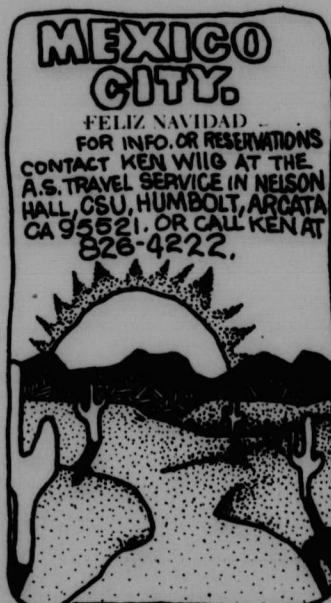
A loose loamy soil is best for filtering waste because of its absorbency, Lewis said. Clay is a poor filter.

Monitor streams

Last summer, Lewis and his employer, Richard Prince, monitored streams that run in and out of the development to determine how much waste from the development is polluting the water.

Readers' Theater scheduled

Reader's Theater is back. At 8 p.m. Nov. 30th and Dec. 1st in Sequoia Theater, the Speech Communication Department presents "Cream of Brautigan." Drawing upon the writings of Richard Brautigan, this program has nothing to do with cream, nothing to do with soup and a lot to do with Richard Brautigan. Brautigan is the author of such works as: "Confederate General at Big Sur" and "Trout Fishing in America." Program is free to all. Bring a Campbell Soup can label and help Sunny Brae school's attempt to collect 7,500 labels. Mmmm, good!



Before the land for the development could be divided into lots and sold, Lewis and Prince tested the soil for absorbency.

"Once we determined the capacity of the soil, we could then assess the size the lot should be according to the amount of waste it can hold," Lewis said.

This is a new idea in land development. "The concept of septic tanks isn't new, but a septic disposal district is brand new," Lewis said.

Lots sold first

The developers had already sold a third of their lots before the State Regional Water Quality Control Board stopped them and made them show they could effectively

curtail the amount of waste going into the nearby lake.

"Some of them were problem lots," Lewis said. "This made me realize that a land development that is going to be put in needs someone to go in first and assess the land for waste disposal."

The two men also experimented with more efficient types of septic tanks and attachments.

Their method of testing the soil was an improvement on the traditional percolation test, which measures the amount of water a soil can hold, but only covers an area with a radius of about three feet.

Lewis and Prince, however, tested samples of soil from

several sites within each proposed lot. This proved to be helpful in determining the best location for the septic tank.

"A lot of this had never been tried before," Lewis said, and many counties from across the country, including Humboldt County, telephoned them, expressing interest in their progress.

Humboldt County has a special reason for being interested in improved septic systems, Lewis said. When new developments were being built in areas like Sunny Brae and Fieldbrook, the county told the developers to install septic systems, and in a few years, when the population became dense enough, sewer lines would be put in.

Don't last

"These septic tank systems were not made to last," Lewis said. "You could put in a septic tank and they wouldn't hassle you about how you put it in."

But now that the population in Humboldt County is decreasing, it has become evident these sewer lines will never be put in, Lewis explained.

"They're having to adjust to

this zero growth rate in this county, and they're having to make waste disposal systems to last," he added.

Lewis said septic tanks are only efficient in "areas with very low density population. They are impractical in cities, because there is no way the soil can absorb all the waste."

What is needed now, he said, is a sewage treatment plant that would not only break down waste through chemical and biological means, but would include a filtering system, like soil, to purify the waste before it is dumped into the water.

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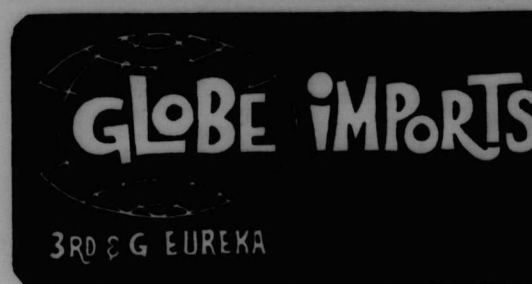
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Gordon C. Lewis, a senior environmental engineering major, worked last summer in Cool, Calif., on projects related to waste disposal. Here, he makes a test for the presence of copper in a solution.



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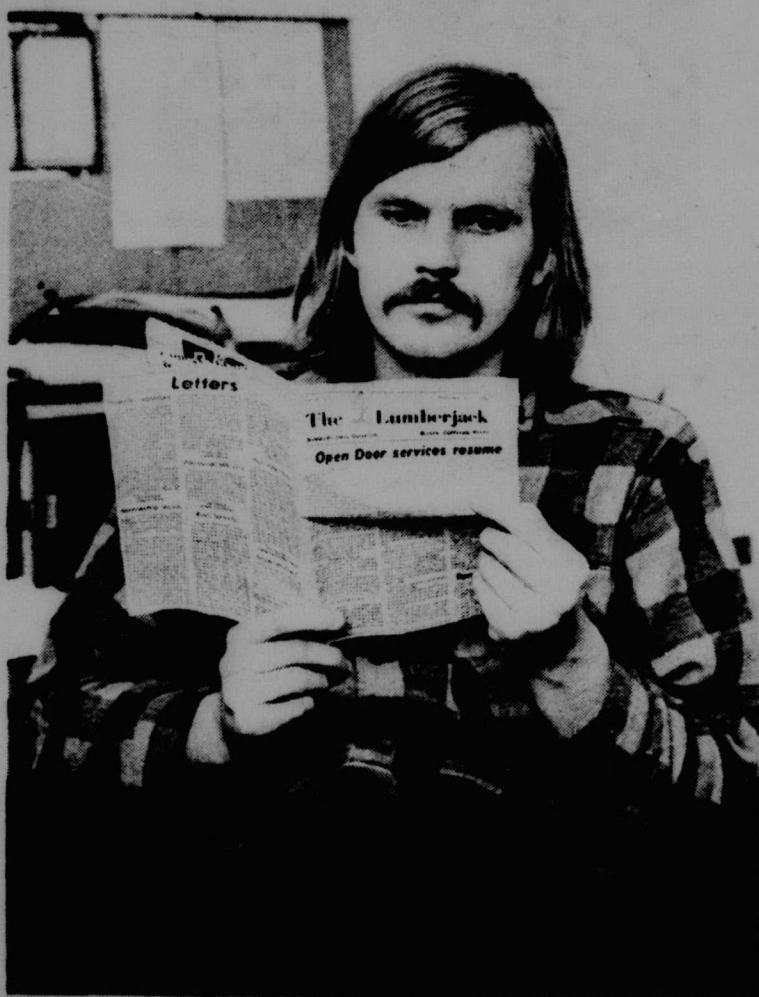
Paper shortage

Japan has been consistently outbidding American wood processors in recent months, causing a shortage of raw materials for domestic lumber and paper mills. This condition has been exacerbated slightly by strikes in the pulp and paper industry.

As a result, Hadley Newspapers, Inc.—printer of The Lumberjack—has received a reduced (by 12 per cent) quota of newsprint for the coming year.

While The Lumberjack will not reduce its dimensions, we have cut the number of copies printed from 6,000 to 5,500. With more than 7,000 full and part time students attending HSU, we may be spreading ourselves thin. We ask your indulgence and cooperation by returning newspapers to the stands or giving them to friends when you finish.

One beneficial side effect of the newsprint shortage (and other resource shortage) may be a larger emphasis on recycling. We hope that The Lumberjack will ultimately be recycled.



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Editor
Brian Alexander

News Editor
John Humphreys

Photographer
Rodney Ernst

Business Manager
Jerry Steiner

Managing Editor
Bob Day

Copy Editors
Harry C. Gilbert
Valerie Jennings

Artist
Valerie Jennings

Adviser
Howard Seemann

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Letters

Film Co-op

I started HSU last winter and was amazed at how little there was on campus especially in the way of movies. At that time there was a Sunday night series of foreign films run by the Press Club. I attended the first two; there were about 30 people there each time ... the third time no movie; just a locked door ... same the fourth time, so I stopped going. I wondered why ... why no movie ... why so few people to see such good films? What had happened was the film companies had dropped HSU because of the ridiculously small size of the audience. It wasn't worth their while doing a percentage split on the admission charge of \$1.

There have been other film clubs ... the Humboldt Film Society about two years ago; before that there was a Film Forum. They showed the classic foreign films and they folded. The Film Society left an outstanding bill that made it very difficult for us, the Film Co-op, to be recognized as an on-campus club. Several film companies were reluctant to do business with us because of HSU's record in the past. Is it possible that out of more than 7,000 people there aren't 200 interested in movies? My old man and I figured the film clubs in the past hadn't hit a popular enough mode ... not showing the right movies.

We started with money out of our own pocket because the school wouldn't back us (still won't ... not with funds) and we drove to Oakland and talked to a movie company official. Our first show was Humphrey Bogart in "African Queen" and "Sahara." We showed in the University Center (Multi-Purpose Room). About 200 people came. The movies cost us \$110. The room cost us \$15. Advertising cost us about \$5. (Now we use Lumberjack ads that cost \$15 apiece.) The projectors, rented from the Media Center, cost \$10 apiece for each show. We charged \$1 admission. We were lucky; the show paid for itself with a little extra. That was last spring quar-

ter. We put on four more shows that quarter.

This quarter we switched to Founders Hall Auditorium; smaller, more comfortable seats, only room on campus specifically designed for films. We started off with Bogart to try to raise money for the Arcata Co-op. We showed "The Desperate Hours." A good flick, too bad so few came to see it. It hurts to show to 27 people. But we did ... for four shows. We raised no money for the Arcata Co-op ... just barely paid for the film. We'd already booked a film for every weekend till Thanksgiving: "Spirits of the Dead," "Lenny Bruce" and "Red Nightmare," "Marx Bros." and "Holiday," "Dracula" and "The Shadow Strikes," "Tarzan" and "Son of Kong." The first three shows made money. The last two lost money. The Film Co-op stays alive show to show. Each show has to pay for the next. We're showing Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Top Hat" with "The Thin Man" in the University Center Friday night at 7:30. If we don't make enough money we can't schedule any films for next quarter. Please realize you have to pay for the films you don't come to see as well as those you do. If you want films on campus do something about it. Support what's here now ... we have a mailbox in Nelson Hall ... tell us what you want ... that's why we're doing this whole gig. All we want is a large happy audience for the movies ... see you at the show.

Ava Kahn
English, Senior

SLC invitation

In the ASB election of two weeks ago I was elected to the office of freshman representative. Even though I was the only candidate running the freshman class still showed a real good turnout. This year our freshman class had 99 voters (10 percent of the class) as compared to last year's election with three candidates and 90 voters (8 per cent of the class). Apathy towards ASB government is a big problem here at Humboldt. I hope this election is a good indication of how our class will

respond to this apathy. Even so, many freshmen see the words Student Legislative Council (SLC) and don't know what they mean.

Student Legislative Council is the law and policy making body of ASB government. It is made up of 15 representatives - at - large and one freshman representative. Projects which SLC is currently working on include putting up campus maps in various places on campus, setting up an art center for students use and changing the seal. The major job of SLC though comes in the spring when all the budgeting of ASB funds is done. At this time \$250,000 will pass through SLC's hands and into the various programs on campus. It is the students' money, freshmen as well as others.

If any freshmen have any questions about SLC or any items they would like to see SLC discuss, feel free to see me in my room at 1129 Alder Hall. Or better yet, come to the SLC meetings every Thursday night at 7 p.m.

Dave Mason
Freshman Representative

Cafeteria gripe

Ever since the fall quarter began this year I have wanted to voice my opinion on the set up of the University Center Cafeteria (not the Rathskeller). First of all I was dismayed to see the new hours posted outside the door. For those of us who can't make it in there during only the luncheon hours, we are left to occupy the smoke-filled Rathskeller to relax or eat our lunch or find some other more remote place on campus to dine. Secondly, the University has certainly put forth some money to hook up the speaker system for music to filter into the Cafeteria area, yet, how often do we hear the pleasant sound filtering through? Finally, where did all the NO SMOKING signs go? Looks like changes should be made to alleviate some of these problems or can things continue to grow worse? Hoping to see the air clear. . .

Debbie Schultz
Spanish Major

Perspectives

An opinion page open to all

The perspectives page is reserved for opinion matter from anyone about anything. Opinions expressed are those of the author and not necessarily of The Lumberjack or Humboldt State University. Written matter may be up to 500 words in length, typed and double-spaced. Deadline is Friday before publication. Labeled or tasteless matter may not be published.

Asian-American Student Alliance



People face crisis in culture identity

Edited by Eddie Foronda

"Asian-American Identity" based on a speech by Lowell Chung Hoon

Basically, there are two parts of Asian-American identity: 1) what other people do to us and 2) what we do to ourselves. The first deals with stereotyping; placing images on us whether we are like that or not. The second deals with reactions towards stereotyping, how we react towards such images placed on us.

One response may be a negative reaction. For example, Asian-Americans have been stereotyped as being quiet, non-reactive, and conforming to others' ideas. Therefore, the Asian-American individual may find it very difficult in restraining himself to these expectations. When, or if, he does become outspoken and verbal, others react to it in the sense that the Asian-American should stay within his so-called cultural traits or expectations, thus he might feel very negatively about himself.

Another reaction is one in which the Asian-American tends to associate with other ethnic groups, identifying with their values and cultures, although not rejecting his own culture entirely. This also creates identity problems and tensions within his own life, accepting another group's style of living.

Becoming completely "whitewashed" is even more crucial. Self-rejection and racial self-hatred could be very damaging. Rejecting the Asian culture and the Asian people is a result of trying to fit into and identify with the values of the dominant culture in society; being in a position where one totally rejects what he is, or his very physical being.

Immigrants coming into the U.S. have identity problems also. Many have no knowledge of English. With this language barrier they cannot communicate with other people and are totally annihilated, having no basis for relating with others at all. Immigrants also cannot assume that the U.S. will be their home and, therefore, are totally alienated from their culture.

There are three basic problems: cultural contradiction, racial contradiction, and personal contradiction.

Cultural contradiction is a conflict with culture, value differences and expectations. People in Asian society and people in American society are supposed to behave, at least superficially, in different kinds of ways.

Racial contradiction is simply the fact that there has been a tremendous amount of racism in the U.S. The identity problems must be looked at in their historical context. There has been discrimination and hatred in the past, of which certain remnants of it still remain today.

Personal contradiction exists when an Asian-American allows people to attack him with racial slurs, without correcting them, thus perpetuating the problem. Therefore, the problem is not only the way in which people treat Asian-Americans, but the way Asian-Americans react.

There are many solutions to the identity crisis. One way is through education. Schools can meet the needs of the people by offering Asian courses and language programs.

Naturally, for different people, there are different solutions. Others have found it best to fit into the American system, suppressing their anger without confronting the basic problems. This is particularly evident in those who move from low-class neighborhoods to higher-class neighborhoods. However, by removing themselves in this fashion, they are not contributing to the solution of the problem.

The ethnic solution involves ethnic nationalism - insisting on their values in their own ethnic group, reaching out to society. By insisting upon, by right, what is theirs, identity can be achieved.

The identity crisis is not a question of what we value. The real question is what we are going to do and how we are going to put the values we have into practice. The idea of social change deals with identity and values, and how each of us works towards and contributes to social action.

Jesus too simple an answer for complex global problems

by Pat Higgins
Senior, Biology

As of late, I have noticed that two of the opinion letters to The Lumberjack have been concerned with theological issues. It is ironic that these letters were ostensibly concerned with ways which man may solve the problems of the world. The answer was, of course, Jesus. The first article, "Answers to mankind's problems seen in Jesus of Nazareth," attacked learning as the solution to the problems faced by man. It is with this article that I would like to take issue.

What becomes immediately apparent is that the author, George Ohlschlager, has no conception of the nature of the problems facing man. He says, "The cry being raised among the pillars of academia and circles of the intellect is the learning solution...The cry of history is we are on the verge. When do we arrive?" To think that there exists any final solution to the problems which confront man is very shallow. New problems are always arising. Solutions to the problems often in themselves become problems.

Mr. Ohlschlager then says, "Check the literacy and technology of the major powers of the last world war." This is fallacious reasoning. Just because literacy has been used to propagandize and incite people to war, and because the technological advances of man have been used for war, does not mean that it will always be so. He, of course, ignores the wars where ignorant people were duped into fighting for Jesus against

the infidels. Currently we are in the midst of a phenomenon where people are taught to think, not propagandize. Therein lies the solution, if one exists, to man's problems. I believe that enough scientific knowledge has been gained since the turn of the century to insure man's survival on the earth for many years hence under optimum conditions, but this knowledge must be implemented. The nations of the world must transcend politics, nationalism and economic considerations in recognition of our first world crisis, just as the people of a nation put aside selfish considerations in a national crisis.

Mr. Ohlschlager concludes, "He (Jesus) seeks to produce on the inside flowing out what no environmental or social manipulation from the outside coming in could do...He (Jesus) is the one alternative and the path of destruction is the other." As I see it, it is the other way around. If people try to regress back into the safety and security of the womb of religion, we are doomed. If environmental deterioration on a global scale (radiation, pesticides, atmospheric pollution, etc.) is not halted and steps taken to rectify problems such as they are, then man will soon perish from the earth. To implement environmental change on a global scale, social change must also be wrought. This panacea of one answer to all problems is false. The easier the solution to a complex problem, the greater likelihood that it is wrong. Besides, He may never even have existed. I wish the solution was that simple.

Film review



Local film shows lawlessness defeated by revenge, murder

Local Cinema
by Lisa Gutt

I like to imagine that "Walking Tall" is merely a minor insult to American film. Unfortunately, its appeal to people in this county is great enough that the film demands examination.

It is advertised and pretends to be a story of a man who "bucks the system" successfully. But there is something false and deceptive about the film which is difficult to pin down because it is pervasive.

We follow certain events in the life of Buford Pusser (whose name is humorously onomatopoeic). He is an ex-marine and an ex-wrestler with a wife, two children, a station wagon and a 300-acre ranch in Tennessee. Pusser appears to be well-entrenched in "the system," the only possible sign of rebellion is his eight-year-old son's chin-length blond hair.

Pusser gets himself into trouble when he and his family return to live in his home town. In a uselessly bloody scene in a gambling house he is beaten, his skin is carved with a knife and he is dropped in a field to die. The only tender moment of the film (before I become aware that the director is exploiting my emotions), occurs when Pusser crawls from the field to the road. He is a wounded animal, dying in a downpour of rain. Here, perhaps, the movie raises a question: How will this inhuman crime against Pusser affect his humanity?

The answer is clear. Buford survives the bloody incident and uses his wounds to justify his own violent nature. Charged with assault, he is acquitted by virtue of the stitches in his chest. Moreover, he exploits his victory in court by running for sheriff of McNairy County. Buford Pusser has the mentality of a gorilla and he car-

ries a big stick to protect his masculinity. In his own mind, revenge is equated with virtuous conduct. As sheriff, he becomes a megalomaniac.

Frightening hero

This is an ominous film with a frightening hero. It expresses a tremendous fear of lawlessness. The director, Phil Karlson, tries to drag us into sympathy with Pusser, who is shot and knifed. His dog and wife are killed, and his son wears the mask of tragedy. Yet Pusser is himself a murderer and a sadist who survives by brute force. He is the lawless hero of a film advocating law and order and he convinces everyone in town that revenge is virtuous. He lives without responsibility for his acts once the jury has acquitted him of his first crime. His effect on the society of his town is obvious as the people join his forces and, possessed with madness, pillage the gambling house.

Women

Meetings and announcements

The Women's Association meets today at noon in WC 103 for continued discussion of women's athletic programs at HSU. Specific proposal regarding publicity of women's sports activities will be made.

Today there is pregnancy counseling from 1 to 3 p.m. in WC 102C.

Rap on pregnancy options (abortion, adoption, marriage, single parent) with Counselor Darleen Morel and County Social Services worker Joanne Zebroski.

Open Poetry Reading for men and women Monday at 7:30 p.m. in WC 103. Bring your own or your favorite author's poetry and read it to the group. Sponsored by Professor Jan Price.

Open poetry reading for men and women Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. in WC 103. Bring your own or your favorite poet's work and read to the group. Sponsored by Professor Jan Price.

Dog Owners:

If you haven't, please phone your dog license number to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) so the SPCA can contact you if your dog is lost. Phone 822-6318 or 422-1168 or write in care of S.P.C.A., PO Box 14, Eureka

Important!

James R. Barnes O.D. G. Bradley Barnes O.D.
Optometrists
912 Tenth St., in Arcata

Student alpha list sold to insurance company

by Pete Bent

Students who filled out the directory card during registration this fall might be receiving a telephone call from a representative of College Masters Insurance.

HSU Marching Lumberjacks have sold a list of names, addresses and phone numbers of students who filled out the directory cards to College Masters Insurance for \$60.

Gilbert Cline, a junior music major and director of the Marching Lumberjacks, said the band took over the operation of compiling the directory (Humboldt Log) two years ago.

Cline said in an interview two weeks ago, "Part of the deal was that College Masters had always used the list for their contact list and had paid the club for the use of the list before publication of the log."

Covers handling

Cline said they made \$150 last year from the sale of the log and the \$60 College Masters paid them will cover mailing and handling cost to and from the publisher.

The company that publishes the log is Plain's Publishing in Lubbock, Texas.

Cline said, "We took over the operation as was, and any contact about the list was made through Mottaz. Stan Mottaz is dean of activities."

In an interview two weeks ago, Mottaz said information on the directory card is considered public and may be obtained by buying a log for 25 cents.

The sale of the list before publication of the log is legal, he said, and "if the Marching Lumberjacks can make \$60 in November instead of December then why not?"

Mottaz said Mark Haskell, a local agent for College Masters, approached the Marching Lumberjacks with the idea and paid

him for the list with a check drawn on College Masters Insurance.

Haskell admits having a list but denies buying it personally. In a telephone interview Haskell said, "The cards are public information and are available through the school as a directory until the directory is printed."

William C. Arnett, HSU registrar, said under no circumstances does his office provide a list of students or a list of groups of students to anyone.

A section of an updated revision of regulations for the release of information does state information on the directory card can be, through availability of the log, given to anyone.

Can't get names

Arnett said there is no way a person off campus can get information from his office about a student whose name does not appear in the directory.

College Masters Insurance is primarily a savings plan according to Haskell and offers life, health and disability plans priced between \$20 and \$1,000 a year.

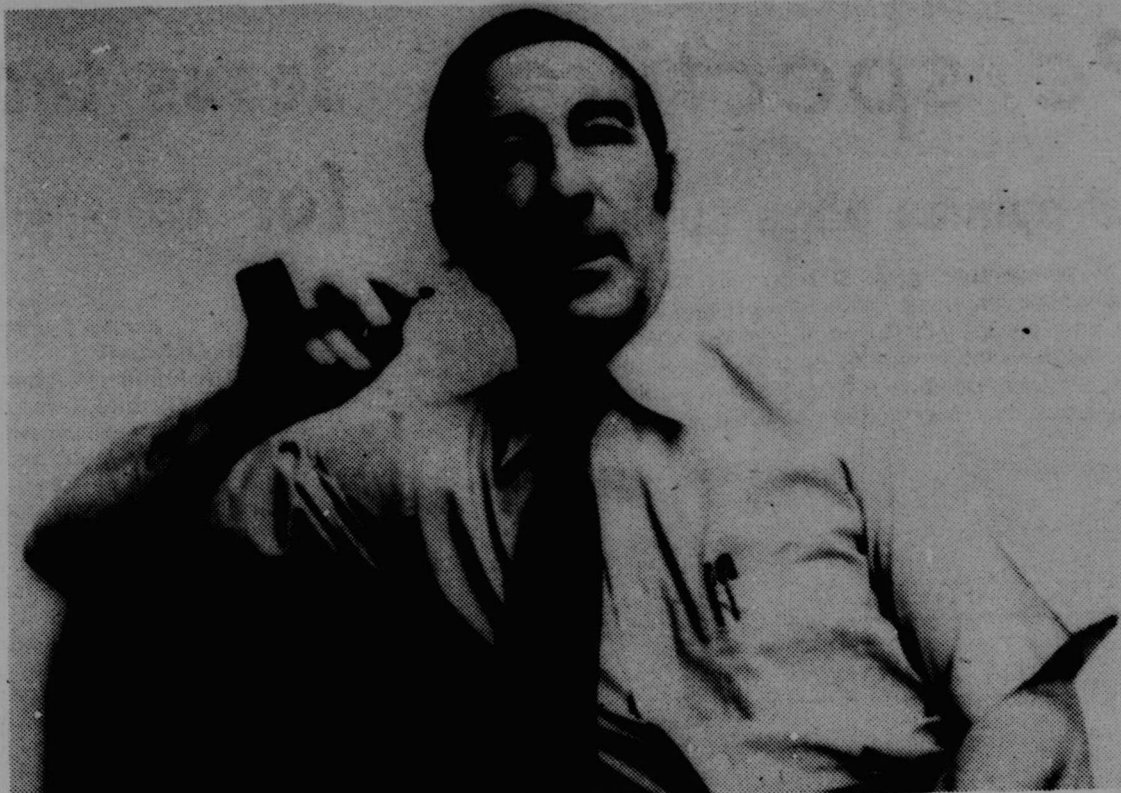
Allstate Insurance offers a similar plan on a life insurance policy.

Bruce Hancock, a local agent for Allstate, said rates on their life insurance policies for a 22-year-old male can run from \$11.50 a month for a \$10,000 policy to \$21.60 a month for a \$20,000 policy. These figures are a minimum and rates can be higher.

These plans are a savings plan not unlike a savings account with a bank. Money deposited with the company pays for an insurance plan and is returned to the policy holder when he reaches a certain age, usually 65.

Art exhibit shown

A multi-media art exhibition is being shown this week in the Nelson Hall Gallery. The gallery is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.



Former Interior Secretary Stewart Udall is scheduled to speak on the energy crisis tonight at 8 in the East Gym. Since leaving his cabinet post in

the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, Udall has written two environmental books and founded an environmental consulting firm.

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Cold Duck Time with Ted Chodar Fri midnight-3 a.m.
Jazzrock FortressVariety with Dave Lynch Sat 6-9 a.m.

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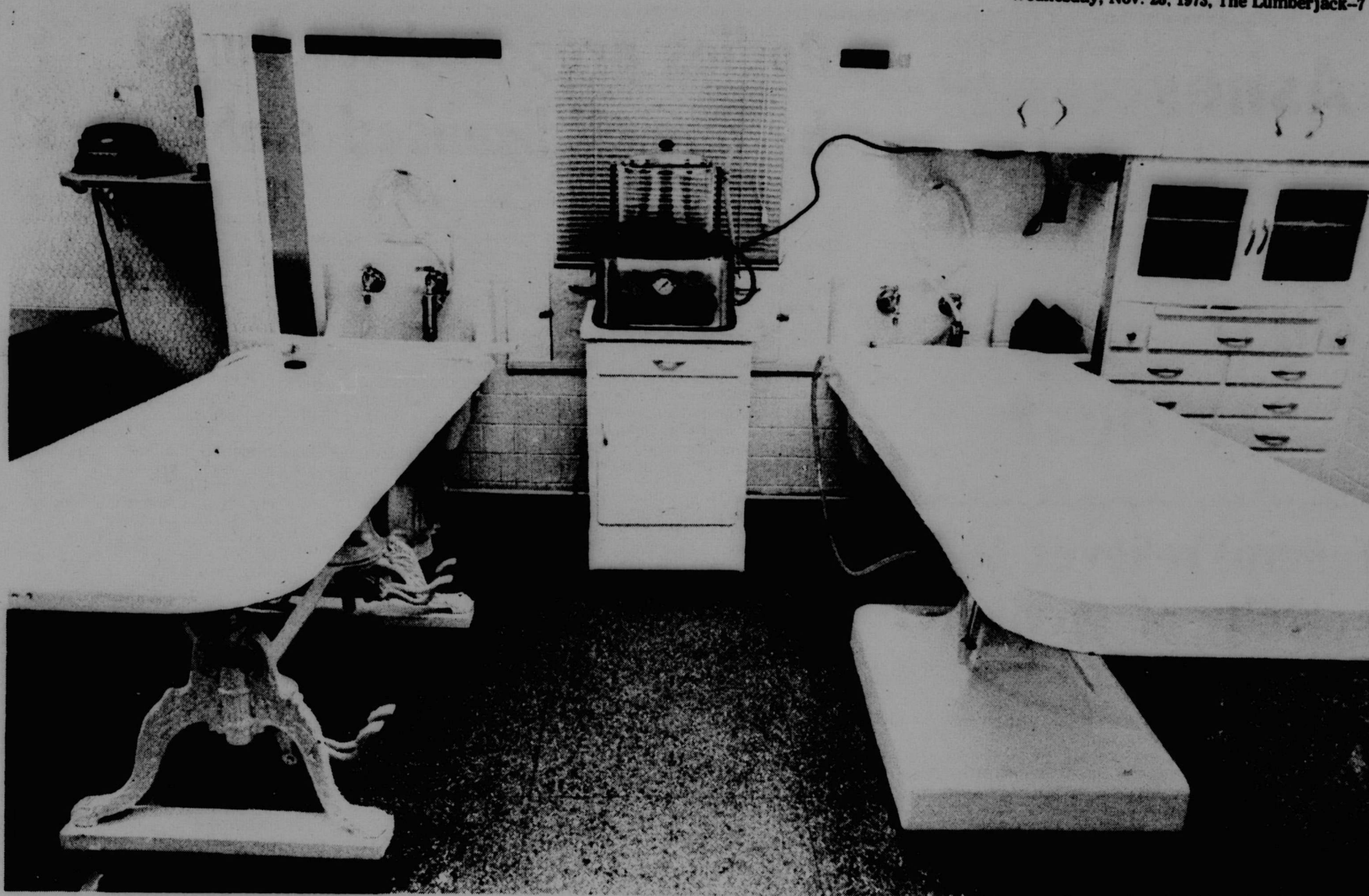
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FIELD HOUSE



The preparation room in the Pierce Mortuary, Eureka, contains three embalming

tables, two which are shown here. The piece of equipment standing in the middle is a

variable pump, used to drain off the body fluids and replace them with chemicals.

Reporters investigate funerals, policies at area mortuaries

Reporters:

Harry C. Gilbert & Robin Piard

Editor's note:

About a month ago, two Lumberjack reporters set out to explore the funeral industry in the Eureka-Arcata area.

The reporters, Harry Gilbert and Robin Piard, visited the five mortuaries in the area, first posing as a newly-married couple with a dying grandmother for whom they wished to make funeral arrangements.

The reporters made a return visit to the mortuaries to reveal their true identities and give the funeral directors an opportunity to respond to material gathered during the first visit.

The reporters chose to put on the act the first time because they wanted to experience a mortician's treatment of customers.

The impressions the reporters received as customers are on page 7. Also included is a general view of the mortuary industry in Arcata and Eureka.

Page 9 deals with the costs of funerals locally. Reasons for spending so much on funerals are presented on page 8.

A mortuary tour, including a description of embalming is found on page 8 also.

A character sketch of the five morticians visited by the reporters is found on page 10.

The funeral industry is regarded suspiciously by many persons. Posing as a couple with a dying grandmother, we visited each of the five funeral homes in the Arcata-Eureka area to see if these suspicions are founded.

We first went to Pierce Mortuary, 707 H. St., Eureka. We walked in and were escorted by a secretary into a large, old-fashioned living room.

The secretary sat down at her desk in the living room. About fifteen minutes later, Robert C. Crichton, vice president of the mortuary, greeted us with a smile.

Crichton was wearing a pink shirt, white tie and plaid jacket. We followed him into a wood-paneled office where he took out a long sheet of paper and proceeded to ask us questions about our grandmother.

We were surprised at the extensive detail of the questions. Crichton asked for our grandmother's maiden name, her mother's maiden name, if and where she had worked as well as expected questions such as her address. He told us who to notify when death occurred.

We were unable to answer most of the questions, but Crichton understood and said many persons do not realize how detailed the forms are.

Ask questions

The forms contain information necessary for the death certificate. If the dead person worked during life, he or she is eligible for a social security funeral benefit of up to \$255. A veteran is eligible for \$250 and an additional \$150 if a veterans' cemetery is not used.

After completing the forms as much as possible, Crichton asked, "Would you like to see the 1973 model caskets?" He later said he was kidding and that caskets do not vary extensively from year to year.

On the way upstairs he pointed out a wardrobe full of clothes. He said many bed-ridden rest home patients have no formal wear, so funeral homes offer clothing at a reasonable price.

He then took us into the display room which contained about twenty caskets ranging in price from \$85 to \$2,000.

Crichton was enthusiastic about the workmanship on some of the caskets and explained how the inside lining was pleated by hand.

Caskets come in colors and were arranged so viewing is aesthetically pleasing. Blue is the biggest seller, he said.

Perma-seal casket

One casket was marked perma-seal. It was lined with a thick, rubber gasket to prevent leakage. We asked Crichton how long a body would last without decomposing in such a coffin.

"How long is a piece of string?" he responded.

The least expensive coffin was a gray, square, cloth-

covered box beneath another coffin. A note was attached which said the coffin is used at no charge in charity cases.

The county pays the mortician \$275 for such a funeral. Crichton stayed with us while we viewed the caskets.

He later explained he usually does not accompany a family while the family selects a casket. But he said he sensed his presence would not bother us.

Crichton did not try to force us into any kind of funeral.

"Funerals are for the living," he said. "Speaking as a customer, if Mama looks good then I feel better." He asked us to find out from our family the kind of service desired.

Relates history

On the way downstairs from the casket room, Crichton told us about Pierce Mortuary.

"We're the oldest in Eureka," he said. "We've been in business since 1875."

Crichton seemed proud of the home, which appears to be victorian. Actually it was a regular house at one time. An addition to the chapel was built last year.

The next Eureka mortuary we visited was Chapel of the Ferns, 5th & J Streets.

We were escorted into a modern office which had the familiar long sheet of questions lying on the desk.

A few minutes later one of the two morticians, Mark A. Blair, came into the office. He was young and conservatively dressed. He asked the same detailed questions for which we now had some answers.

Blair told us a funeral service would cost \$665. This did not include cemetery costs or coffins.

He then took us upstairs to see the caskets and left us alone to look at them.

The selection at Chapel of the Ferns was similar to that of Pierce Mortuary.

When Blair returned we asked him about the least expensive casket. He insisted that we see it, and pulled it out of the basement.

It was different but very similar to one offered at Pierce's for \$168.

Another Eureka mortuary is Sanders Funeral Home, 1835 E St. established in 1906.

We rang a door bell for admittance and a secretary led us into a Victorian living room.

Brian Sanders, the owner, said he had forgotten about the appointment, but he happened to be in.

He listened sympathetically to our story as he filled out the question sheet.

Sanders, an older man, appeared very solemn.

He told us we could expect a minimum \$1,200 for a

(Continued on page 8)

Ashes to ashes, dust to dust

Funeral relieves guilt, hostility of survivors

A dead person cannot enjoy the time and expense involved, so why is so much money spent on funerals?

Guilt is one motivation.

"All of us feel guilty upon death—not guilty about what we have done, but what we haven't done.

"We wish we'd been a better child and say, 'since I can't, let's give him the best now,'" said James M. Knight, HSU associate psychology professor.

Part of the grief picture is hostility.

"The person thinks how dare he die? How dare he leave me alone? There's a sense of unfairness," Knight said in an interview.

Self pity is part of grief, and the individual is usually unaware of his hostile feelings, he said.

A funeral can help rid the individual of these emotions.

"There's a legitimacy about the amount expended on funerals," Knight said. "It's a fairly cheap way of dispensing a lot of these feelings."

Another view is that funerals are a status symbol.

"Funerals are a public occasion to impress the public," said Samuel P. Oliner, HSU associate professor of sociology.

He thinks embalming and the "restorative arts" practiced by morticians are part of the country's worship of youth.

"Madison Avenue is the most powerful religion in the country. Old age is ugly, youth represents eternity, sexuality. What is pleasant to our eye is not old age, but youth and beauty."

Americans have a non acceptance of death, and a better-looking dead person helps to lighten the loss, he said.

"It's an attempt to take it out of the realm of reality."

Robert C. Crichton, funeral director, believes part of his job is to help persons face the reality of death.

He prefers that the closest relative make funeral arrangements because it "helps him face the death."

"The funeral is a place where intangibles are felt. It gives a time and place to express grief," Crichton said.

...More investigation

(Continued from page 7)

funeral, but the price would range depending on the casket we chose.

Sanders left us to view the caskets, which were similar to those we had previously seen.

The least expensive was the same style Blair had shown us.

We next went to Arcata and Chapel of the Redwoods.

The owner, Tom E. Field, came whistling through the door and sat on a sofa with us in the waiting room.

To our surprise, he did not have an information sheet, nor did he ask specific questions.

His first concern was to learn where Grandfather was buried so that Grandmother could be buried with him.

He said a funeral service was not necessary, but would be nice because a funeral is like a family reunion.

They're all there

"When you graduate maybe two uncles come but the other four don't. When little Johnny gets run over, they're all there," he said.

He admitted a funeral is a sad way to bring people together, but is, nevertheless, important.

During our talk, an artist came in with a painting of redwoods.

The home is filled with pictures of redwoods.

After discussing the paintings, Field took us to his casket display room and suggested "a cute little pink coffin" for our grandmother.

Upon entering the room, the first thing we saw was a ladder on the floor. About six feet from the ladder were a power amplifier and a drum set. Field explained he played in a dixieland band.

He also showed us some plaster wall-hangings he makes. He told us it is difficult to make ends meet in the funeral business.

"I'd be better off being a chiropractor," said Field, a licensed chiropractor.

The other Arcata funeral home is Paul's Funeral Chapel, Inc., a square, yellow building at 1070 H St.

Bodies prepared for burial by on-call licensed embalmers

The phone rings at 3 a.m. The mortician is aroused from sleep to go to a fatal accident.

He calls an assistant and together they travel to the scene.

Robert C. Crichton of Pierce Mortuary considers being on call 24 hours a day "a working condition." Pierce mortuary is the oldest in the county and has the largest preparation room, Crichton said. A preparation room is similar to an operating room, containing a table for embalming the body. Pierce Mortuary has three tables.

When a body is brought to the mortuary, it is placed on an elevator and transported to the second floor to the preparation room. (The elevator is also used to bring caskets to the "display room," located just down the hall from the preparation room).

Old house

A hallway separates the rooms, for Pierce is an old home.

After the body is placed onto one of the tables, it is embalmed. Embalming is performed unless immediate disposal is requested. Embalming is not required by law but is recommended by morticians.

A licensed embalmer must perform the work and only mortuary employees or persons associated with the deceased are allowed to witness the process.

Crichton said an incision is made into the femoral artery (in the thigh) or a carotid artery (either side of the neck). Embalming fluid is pumped in by a variable vacuum pump and blood is drained from a vein.

The process works "just like the circulatory system," Crichton said.

Various liquids used

Three types of fluids are used in embalming and restoration. The first is called arterial fluid, a liquid containing a Formalin base. Formalin is the trademark name for a liquid which results

from mixing formaldehyde gas and water.

The solution is used as a preservative and disinfectant, Crichton said.

Crichton explained that the consistency of arterial fluid can be modified by use of conditioning agents. These agents may be needed in special cases such as an emaciated body or when the desired effect is to fill out tissues.

A third chemical, cavity fluid, is used for internal organs.

Sometimes the chemicals can turn a face brown, Crichton said, so a cream is used which counteracts the effect.

Good memory

He said the reason embalming and restorative measures are used is to create a good "memory picture."

Rather than having a morbid reason for embalming a body and restoring it, Crichton said grief therapy plays a large role.

"Grief therapists and psychologists agree that it's much easier for mourners to handle grief if they face the reality that a person is dead," he said.

He said this confrontation is not necessary in all cases but that it helps a person "pull out of it (grief) even though it seems difficult at the time."

Funeral directors make recommendations, but will provide the services a family wants, whether that be open or closed casket.

Crichton contrasted Western embalming with that practiced by the Egyptians.

"We don't preserve for posterity," Crichton explained during a mortuary tour. He said Egyptians took 90 days to embalm a body and some of their secrets are unknown today.

Only the wealthy could afford the process which consisted of an elaborate ritual before the body was worked on. Entrails were removed and buried in jars alongside the body along with a coin the deceased was to use to pay passage across a river that ended a 5,000 year journey.

Returning to contemporary

times, Crichton explained it was impossible to tell exactly how long a body would last before decomposing. The chief factor involved is the concentration of chemicals in the circulatory system.

After the body is embalmed and restored, it is placed in a coffin and taken in the elevator to a first-floor room where relatives and friends may visit.

Crichton said lights in the rooms are kept on 24 hours a day.

"Could you imagine if someone came into the funeral home and was asked 'who did you want to see,' and then have (the mortician) to turn on the lights and say 'Miss ——— is ready to receive you now'." (Keeping the lights on is part of the mortuary overhead cost, he said).

Well prepared

For the funeral, Pierce Mortuary appears well prepared. The chapel, enlarged last year, has pews for the public and a separate section for the family.

A curtain can be drawn in front of the family which allows them to see the funeral service, but allows no one to see them.

Crichton indicated the place where the casket is located for the ceremony: in front of a red curtain. Behind the curtain is a door for easy transfer of the casket to a hearse.

At approximately a 45-degree angle to the curtain is what appeared to be wood paneling. Crichton pointed to hooks blending into the wall.

He explained that the hooks, placed throughout the wall, are used to hang flowers in an attractive manner. On the left of the wall is a door which also blends in.

The door, leading to the street, Crichton said, is used for transferring the flowers from the chapel.

On the right side of the wall is a closet containing a crucifix and other "Catholic paraphernalia" used in a Catholic service.

Another room in the mortuary is used as a waiting room and also a gathering place for pallbearers.

Paul's also operates a mortuary at 2411 Central Ave., McKinleyville.

We sat at a desk and talked with Henry W. Opbroek, the owner. The visit was brief, forms were not filled out nor were we shown the caskets.

We discussed costs and Opbroek gave us a mimeographed price sheet.

Being familiar with the furtive, corrupt image of the mortician as depicted in Jessica Mitford's expose of the funeral industry, "The American Way of Death," we were surprised at the apparent honesty and willingness of the funeral directors to cooperate.

At no time were we misled about laws; each director told us embalming is not required by law. We were also told a coffin is required for cremation by rule of the crematories rather than California State Law.

None of the directors outlined a funeral plan for us. They wanted us to choose the kind of funeral we felt best for our grandmother.

Not most popular

We were told cremation is not the most popular form of burial, but is less expensive and each director was willing to handle the situation.

Some of the directors later agreed that they prefer a full funeral service rather than cremation since cremation allows only a slim margin of profit.

The morticians were open about discussing prices. Although no attempt was made at outright deception and price sheets carefully list what is being paid for, it is possible for someone to think that a complete funeral service includes burial.

Only Field and Opbroek quoted prices which included burial. The Rev. Andrew Montgomery, pastor of the Arcata Presbyterian Church, 666 11th St., believes area morticians are honest.

"I find them perfectly honorable, and I work with them all the time."

He said it would be difficult for malpractice to occur locally.

"It wouldn't take much of a whisper campaign to

put them out of business. Morticians couldn't get away with crass activity."

Not a monopoly

There is no monopoly on funeral homes in the area, and persons have the right to change patronage if they desire.

In a telephone interview, Mitford said her book referred to the large, competitive organizations such as Forest Lawn, or a rural area with only one funeral home.

In our second visits, we asked the morticians for their opinions of Mitford's book.

"I've never read it," Sanders said. "I think morticians were more impressed by it than anybody. Unfavorably, of course."

He said a corrupt person can be found in any business. "They're the ones that give the rest of us a bad time. They're always too darn wise, operating on the edge of the law. We're trying to get them out of our business, too."

Blair smiled and said, "We're familiar with her." His professor at San Francisco School of Mortuary Science had an autographed copy of the book, he said.

Public questions

Opbroek had no qualms about the book. "It was good for the industry. It made the public ask questions," he said.

He thinks many parts of the book are "not 100 per cent truthful," but says he has read only parts of it. Mr. Montgomery called Mitford "militaristic and strident. 'Too many people just see the mortician as a bandit,' he said, adding that morticians handle situations which persons in a time of grief would find impossible to face.

"We want those guys there to deal with the dirty business of death," he said.

As deputy coroners, morticians are on call to pick up a body at any time.

"Imagine taking a guy out of a burning wreck and have him fall to pieces. It's a dirty job, and I take my hat off to them," Mr. Montgomery said.

Society formed for funeral simplicity

An alternative to a traditional funeral is provided by the Humboldt Funeral Society.

The society was formed in 1965, shortly after Jessica Mitford's book, "The American Way of Death," was published. (In her book, Mitford described the American funeral industry, including unethical practices of some morticians.)

According to its bylaws, the society exists "to encourage ... the pre-planning of funeral arrangements, to reduce unjustifiable costs of burial and other funeral expenses" and to achieve "dignity and simplicity in funeral arrangements."

Charges fee

Membership costs \$5 for an individual and \$10 for a family. The society lists its address as that of the Arcata Presbyterian Church, 605 11th St., Arcata.

A brochure published by the funeral society states there are no annual dues and that membership in the Humboldt group is good anywhere in the United States. A reciprocal agreement exists between the Continental Association of Funeral and Memorial Societies and the Humboldt Funeral Society.

This agreement provides "for transfer of membership if you should move and ... sympathetic help in the event of a death away from home."

Funeral societies are not controlled by morticians, in fact some funeral directors oppose them because of a possible revenue loss.

Choose disposal

While a complete funeral in this area costs more than \$600, excluding burial and coffin, members of the society often choose a disposal type service. This service consists of transporting a body to the

crematory, filling the death certificate and obtaining permits for cremation.

The society has a contract with Chapel of the Redwoods in Arcata for a disposal service. The cost, being negotiated at press time, is \$300 and includes crematory charges and an obituary notice but excludes ash disposal.

The Humboldt Funeral Society was formed by Anne Weiss, wife of Roger H. Weiss, associate chemistry professor at HSU. They are in Pakistan this year.

The Rev. Andrew Montgomery, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Arcata, was on the first board of directors.

Two types thought

In an interview two weeks ago, Mr. Montgomery described two schools of thought within the funeral society. The first philosophy is believed by those who support an alternative funeral system (disposal type) but don't want to impose their will on the majority.

Those who follow the second philosophy believe in simpler funerals and want to promote their beliefs.

Mr. Montgomery said he believed in the first philosophy.

The president of the society, Chris Hawkins of 1524 Bayside Road, Bayside, also appeared to be a non-promotional advocate. She described the society as having "advantages to survivors and simplifying everything."

Religious or not

"The neat thing about this (the society) is that someone can be a religious or non-religious person," she said.

Hawkins said the society has a membership of about 200 families, many of whom are faculty families.

Regarding the relationship between the Humboldt Funeral Society and local mor-

ticians, Mr. Montgomery said he was caught in the middle.

"I tried to be a bridge and told them (morticians) this isn't going to affect business one bit," he said, explaining that the incidence of death among the young families in the society are small.

He said he told the directors "this thing is not going to spread like wildfire."

"These guys (morticians) are honorable," Mr. Montgomery said, "but they just got a little uptight. They said I should keep my nose out of their business."

Grief therapy

He said ministers are very much involved in death, particularly with grief therapy. Once the funeral director is paid, the mortician's job is over, but the minister may be involved for a long time, he said.

One funeral director apparently agreed the society is not such a bad thing. Tom E. Field, owner of Chapel of the Redwoods, said he signed a contract because "they came to me."

"I knew them years ago - they didn't even talk price. They just wanted me to sit down and write up a price and they weren't going to quibble with me."

Not all directors share Field's views. Brian Sanders, of Sanders' Funeral Home in Eureka, said he didn't want to enter a formal agreement with the society.

Services available

"Why should I? I don't have to - all they have to do is come into any mortuary and say 'what's the cost' and we'll tell them."

"They can go to any mortuary they want and they can get any kind of service they want," Sanders said.

Sanders mentioned he had heard tapes of presentation made by members of the

society and "they're lousy."

He also said the society tried to play one mortician against the other to obtain a better price, a statement refuted by both Field and Mr. Montgomery.

Mr. Montgomery said the society approached Field and asked him to set his price. The society wanted someone to deal with and did not plan to haggle about costs.

Sanders appeared tense and nervous while discussing the society and demanded reporters' notes to make sure he "didn't say anything that would get me in trouble."

Another Eureka mortician, Robert C. Crichton, vice president of Pierce Mortuary, also spoke about the funeral society.

"They're trying to do their own thing and I think they're wrong," he said. "But I'll do whatever the family wants as long as it's legal and reasonable."

Crichton said he didn't think it was necessary to enter into a legal agreement.

"What I would do for them I would do for anyone," he said. He added he had been contacted by the members but no one pressed for a contract.

The third Eureka mortician interviewed was Mark A. Blair of Chapel of the Ferns. Blair said his firm had not dealt with the society because the society was based in Bayside and "Tom (Field) takes care of them."

The other mortician in Arcata, Henry W. Opbroek, owner of Paul's Funeral Chapel, Inc., said the group had not approached him with a formal agreement.

He said that the society did not threaten his business but he questioned the need for such an organization in Humboldt County.

Cost\$ of services vary in local mortuaries

Funeral prices can be confusing, even to someone not laboring under the emotional stress of having lost someone close.

The price of a funeral in this area, excluding coffin and burial, starts at \$597.

Two basic methods of finance exist, the first is an "at-need" situation, the family paying the mortuary for services rendered at the time of death.

A second method, recommended by morticians for younger persons especially, is an insurance plan similar to life insurance. An individual may pay monthly or yearly installments over a 10 or 20-year period.

At the end of that time, a person usually has a policy valued at \$2,000 (some stop at \$1,000). The higher figure is considered adequate for a complete funeral and burial.

Categorize prices

Five of the mortuaries divide their prices into categories, the first of which is "professional services."

According to price lists, this category includes "staff

assistance in removal (of the body) from home or hospital, at the funeral home and the cemetery; preservation, restoration and other specialized care."

Also included is filling out the death certificate, obtaining permits (as in cremation where family authorization is necessary), "24-hour attention to all details and supervision of all arrangements pertaining to funeral service, clergy, cemetery or crematory."

The second category is called "use of funeral home facilities and equipment."

This involves the use of the operating room (embalming room), "slumber room (where visitation is held) and chapel or all equipment for home or church services."

Special items

Floral decoration and a memorial book are also included, along with "special religious accessories and cemetery equipment, funeral coach and service car together with trained personnel."

Tom E. Field, owner of Chapel of the Redwoods in Arcata, lists

a third category as "funeral service." That category is the same as the facilities and equipment category used by the other four funeral homes.

Charges not included in any category are burial and coffin.

Coffins range from \$76 for a cloth-covered redwood box, available in various colors, to more than \$2,000 for a solid bronze model. This model is sealed and "tested against air and water," according to a brochure attached to the coffin.

Medium-priced caskets cost between \$400 and \$500. Most of these are made of metal but are not sealed.

Uses box

For cremation without a service, a simple box is used, but if a service is held, usually the low-price coffin is used.

The other cost not included in the full service is burial.

Brian Sanders of Sanders' Funeral Home in Eureka said the burial price is slightly under \$500 in Eureka.

Henry Opbroek, owner of Paul's Funeral Chapel in Arcata said

Greenwood Cemetery (1757 J St., Arcata) charges \$318.82.

In Eureka, burial prices vary according to plot location. A grave with a view costs more.

Robert C. Crichton of Pierce Mortuary in Eureka, discussed burial costs in Sunset Memorial Park.

The cemetery, located south of Eureka on Highway 101, is managed by Crichton and his father. They run it as individuals, legally separate from Pierce Mortuary.

Cites costs

Crichton gave the cost of a plot as \$240 and interment (opening and closing the grave) as \$96.

He said a memorial, usually a one-by-two foot bronze name plaque costs \$110. The setting for the memorial is \$25. The setting is the frame for the memorial.

The least expensive vault costs \$100, though a liner costing \$75 will suffice as far as the cemetery is concerned. Either is required by the cemetery to prevent a grave from collapsing.

Vaults are made of fiberglass or concrete, with fiberglass models priced at \$245. A vault encloses a

coffin on all sides, whereas a liner has a top and sides but no bottom.

The burial price at Sunset, including the \$100 vault and taxes, comes to \$588.50, according to figures provided by Crichton.

Cremation cheaper

It's cheaper to be cremated. Crichton listed crematory charges as \$90 at Ocean View Cemetery, Broadway and Allard avenues in Eureka. Ocean View is the only crematory in the area.

An urn garden plot costs \$244.58, according to Crichton's list. However, such a garden is not necessary. Ashes may be scattered at sea, in your own backyard, or somewhere in an unmarked place within the cemetery.

Other cost-saving techniques exist. Embalming, not required by law, can be eliminated if the service is held quickly after death. Embalming can also be eliminated with cremation. The savings for this amounts to \$75 at Chapel of the Ferns, Eureka, where the price for embalming is \$100.

Save money

Thirty dollars may be saved by eliminating "restorative care." Additional credit is allowed for eliminating the funeral coach, family limousine, pallbearers' car, flower car, use of chapel and slumber rooms.

At Chapel of the Ferns, \$275 may be saved by taking all credits available, giving a total funeral service cost (which still excludes the coffin price) of \$390. The other mortuaries offer similar reductions.

Rather than participating in a full service, a family may choose the "disposal" service as an economic alternative.

"Disposal" is the mortician's name for transporting the body from its place of death to the crematory, a box for cremating, plus filling out the death certificate. The price usually does not include crematory charges or ash disposal.

The chart lists figures provided by the morticians for services.

Funeral homes	Full service (excludes coffin and burial)	Professional services	Facilities charge	'Disposal' (excludes coffin, crematory)	Lowest price coffin	Approx. cemetery cost	Approx. total cost funeral + burial
Sander's	\$638	\$312	\$326	\$305	\$87	\$500	\$1,225
Pierce	690	400	290	255	80	600	1,370
Ferns	665	95	270	300	85	500 / 600	1,250 / 1,350
Redwoods	600	300	300	385 includes crematory, coffin	80	319	999
Paul's	597	359	238	309	76	Greenwood Cemetery	1,001

Funeral directors find profession rewarding

The first mortician in Humboldt County was Walter Pierce.

Pierce was originally a cabinet maker who also made coffins.

In 1875, with the help of a local doctor, he opened a funeral home.

Its first location was near 2nd Street in Eureka. The practice moved to its present location, 707 H St., Eureka, in 1915.

R. Chalmers Crichton, the owner, came to Pierce Mortuary in 1926 to work as a protoge.

"Since I grew up in it, I'm the typical funeral director," said Robert C. Crichton, son of Chalmers Crichton.

"It's natural for me."

Crichton, 35, spent four years in finance and insurance before he began full-time mortuary work in 1964.

His main complaint about the funeral business is advertising.

"It should be eliminated. I don't think it does much but let people know we are here," he said.

Pierce Funeral Home files the largest number of death certificates.

"We do just under 200 a year," Crichton said.

With an average of 850 deaths a year in Eureka, that is about 25 percent of the business.

Decline in business

Crichton has noticed a decline in his business since competitor Brian Sanders joined the Catholic Church a few years ago.

"A Catholic would have the tendency to go to a Catholic director," he said.

Sanders is a third generation funeral director—both his father and grandfather were morticians.

"I grew up in the business. I started when I was still a teenager," he said.

Most of Sanders' clients are from Eureka. "We don't try to compete in Arcata and Fortuna," he said.

According to Sanders, he has slightly more than 100 funerals a year.

The most modern of Eureka funeral homes is Chapel

of the Ferns, which also has a location in Ferndale.

Chapel of the Ferns claims the second largest share of Eureka business.

Last year the firm handled 194 funerals; 150 in Eureka and 40 in Ferndale.

Michael Moreland and Mark A. Blair are full-time morticians at the home.

Blair, 23, became involved in the funeral business in 1968.

Worked with friend

"A real good friend of mine owned a mortuary in Idaho and asked me to work for him," he said.

Blair was graduated from the San Francisco College of Mortuary Science and is a licensed embalmer.

"It's yourself rather than what you learn in school," he said of his job.

Working with people is an important part of the business to Tom E. Field, 56, who owns Chapel of the Redwoods.

Field first worked in a mortuary when he was 13.

He used his G.I. bill to go to Wayne State University in Detroit, Mich., where he was graduated with a degree in mortuary science.

He came to Eureka in 1953 as a mortician, but sold his business in 1960 to become a chiropractor.

The man who bought the mortuary ran into financial trouble, so Field bought the business back in 1969.

Didn't want to come back

"I didn't want to come back into it," he said. "We were better off—I still had time to play a little music."

Field plays trombone and trumpet in Tom Field's Orchestra, a dixieland band.

Field said the funeral business is "no place for a lazy man. We're busy, just like a farmer. We're never done."

My wife and I are busy till 10 or 11 at night."

Field, who has had 11½ years of college, said, "I can do a lot of things and make more money than this."

"I don't want people to come here because we're the cheapest. We're hoping people call us because they want us to take care of things. It's not satisfactory just to be less expensive than someone else."

He finds it satisfying to go out of his way.

"I wouldn't say it's (the business) fun, but it's rewarding."

Another mortician who finds the business rewarding is Henry W. Oppbrook, owner of Paul's Funeral Chapel, Inc., in Arcata.

"It's a business where you can really be of service to people," he said.

Oppbrook bought the chapel last year. He had been a partial owner since 1965.

Paul's Funeral Chapel also has a location in McKinleyville.

About 150 funerals are handled a year between Arcata and McKinleyville combined.

Oppbrook, 40, apprenticed as an embalmer in 1960 after graduating from the San Francisco College of Mortuary Science.

He prefers working in Arcata and doesn't think he could enjoy working in the Bay Area.

"They do thousands like a machine down there, but I guess it has to be that way because there's so darn many people," he said.

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Nursing dept. tries to combat problems

by Karen E. Vertin

HSU's Nursing Department has had its share of troubles.

Differences in nursing education philosophies, a high turnover in faculty and size limitations are problems that have plagued the department, Raymond W. Barratt, dean of science, said in an interview two weeks ago.

"We are limited in size by availability and diversity of clinical facilities," he said. Use of community medical facilities is shared by HSU, College of the Redwoods and the Eureka City Schools LVN program.

This means HSU can accept only about 36 students into its sophomore nursing program each year. There is a backlog of majors who qualified but were unable to get into the program, he said.

A schema, or a table of random numbers, is used to select the 36, Donald G. Clancy, director of admissions, said two weeks ago.

"We don't just draw names out of a hat, which is a lottery." The schema used gives all qualified candidates an equal chance of being chosen, he said.

Nursing majors who have completed other requirements and are unable to enter the program are allowed a leave of absence without penalty. They will have first priority next fall, Barratt said.

Overcrowding is a problem in all the California State College and University nursing departments, Phoebe J. Lee, nursing department chairman, said two weeks ago.

Humboldt has been one of the last to continue admitting nursing majors, and

next fall no one will be accepted into the university with a declared major in nursing, she said.

This policy will allow the department to accommodate nursing majors accepted this fall and those unable to enter the sophomore program fall quarter.

Special consideration given

Special consideration is given to veterans, EOP students and students with special abilities and background, Lee said. Students wishing to transfer to nursing from another major will be accepted as space becomes available.

The department has been accredited for the next two years by the National League for Nursing and for one year by the California State Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration.

Suggestions by these groups are being implemented and the two-year accreditation will probably stand, Barratt said.

One suggestion was that the department recruit more faculty members with master's degrees and doctorates. Five new faculty members meet these qualifications, Lee said.

Chairman full time

The department chairman position has been made full time to comply with the recommendations and the faculty is working on a revision of the department's philosophy and objectives through curriculum changes, she said.

The department has been unstable, with three different chairmen in four years. Barratt said he's optimistic, however, because there is a "very capable faculty now (with several) new, young, enthusiastic and able" faculty members.

At the risk of being a male chauvinist, he said, "women seem to have more trouble getting along together than men do."

Ann L. Marriner, nursing lecturer, said interpersonal relations may be part of the department's problem, but she doesn't "believe this is exclusive to nursing or women."

Preparing doctorate

Marriner is working on a doctoral dissertation which includes answering why there are high turnover rates in nursing departments across the country. About half of her questionnaires have been answered.

The answers and comments have indicated administrative style, especially an autocratic one, is a factor. Administrative leadership has been a problem at HSU in the past, she said.

An excessive work load seems to be another factor in job dissatisfaction. It is also a problem here, she said.

For example, one course requires 33 lab hours a week in addition to 2 class hours. Nursing educators often work a 60-to-80 hour week, Marriner said.

Other factors in high turnover rates among nursing faculty seem to be shortage of staff (also found at HSU), low salaries and curriculum revision, which causes turnover because it aggravates the philosophical differences of the faculty, she said.

Interruption of a career for further education, moves because of transferred husbands and pregnancy were also cited as possible factors.

HSU's faculty is working to make improvements. The faculty would like to have an emphasis on rural nursing because the field is "wide open," Lee said.

The department is recognizing "the need for nursing care in some of the less traditional settings," Marriner said.

Marriner cited more extensive use of community facilities and an increased number of books and materials for student and community use as improvements which will be important to nursing care in the community.

Folk dancers practice every Sunday

The folk dancing club at HSU is growing.

Helped along by co-advisers Marion Chaffey and John Hennings, this loosely-organized assembly of dancers is one of the most active groups on campus.

Up to 200 persons each Sunday evening enjoy each other's company in the East gym when the novice practices a new folk dance learned earlier in the week and the more experienced dancer, familiar with most of the steps, attends the gathering purely for

the enjoyment of it.

According to Carolyn Geiger, a member of the club, the group is loosely organized. "There are no dues or anything like that, although we do have elected officers," she said in an interview two weeks ago. "Anybody can join. People from the community come too."

The atmosphere, Geiger said, is much different than the social one which exists at the typical high school or college dance.

"Then the girls are worried

about if someone will ask them to dance," she said. "In folk dancing, if you don't have a partner, they you call out that you need one, and you will end up dancing with somebody."

"It's not like the courtship-type dance. This is really informal," she said.

Geiger feels many men are culturally deprived because of their inhibitions about dancing.

"Their energies have been directed toward sports since childhood," she said. "So when the opportunity comes for them to dance, they feel self-conscious."

"In folk dancing, there is no need to feel self-conscious, as, for example, you would in modern dancing. No one is watching to see how well you dance," she said.

Dance troupes representing different countries sometimes put on exhibitions. Just recently, according to Geiger, a group from San Francisco came to demonstrate Israeli dancing, and a Mexican exhibition dance troupe performed last Saturday and Sunday on campus.

General teaching sessions held Fridays at 7 p.m. in Gist Hall. These and the Sunday gatherings are open to the public.

Coach expects improvement

Basketball, a sport which hasn't had much success at HSU in recent years, may be on the upswing this season.

Last year the team finished at the bottom of the Far Western Conference with a 9-17 overall record. But with three returning starters, plus a number of talented freshmen, transfers and redshirts, Coach Dick W. Niclai is very optimistic.

Forwards Willie Pugh, Bill Welch and guard Mike Waterman are returning. But that trio will be heavily pushed for their starting positions. Another probable first stringer is six-foot guard Bruce Fernandez, a transfer from Laney College. Niclai thinks Fernandez could be the leader of the team.

Two freshmen, forward Dan Zitek and guard Billy Belford should also see a lot of action. Niclai feels Belford is one of the most exciting players to hit this area in a long time.

The 'Jacks will be even stronger when the Conference games begin and Paul Benson, their starting center, will be eligible. Benson is a transfer from the University of

Oregon and won't be able to play for HSU until January 7.

Jeremiah Ealy, Gordon Carpenter, Clyde Spears, Phil Huber, Bruce Matalich, Rick Cook, Mike Branham and Doug Svendsen make up the rest of the squad.

Even though HSU will be much improved, Niclai believes they will have their work cut out for them.

"Sonoma State, Chico, Sacramento and Hayward have exceptional clubs this year with a lot of returning people," Niclai said.

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(Continued from page 1)

"Skipper's brain case and brain development are very similar to a human's," said Dr. Janice Erskine, associate professor of psychology.

Erskine is also working on drug-use studies with the squirrel monkeys. They are hooked up to a tube that is connected to a syringe which is filled with dosages of various drugs, including cocaine, morphine, coffee and alcohol.

Use drugs

"The monkeys give themselves the drug when they push a certain lever. They know this and give themselves the drug only when they want it," she said.

"If the monkey doesn't like that particular drug, he won't take it," she said. She has found most monkeys like cocaine and alcohol but almost none will take LSD or THC, the extract of marijuana.

"Some monkeys will take alcohol for several weeks, getting bombed every day. Then they go on a dry spell for a couple of days, even though they still have complete access to the drug," she said.

Erskine found this same pattern of behavior in human alcoholics.

"Monkeys get hangovers just

like man," she said. "They throw up, sleep late, get irritable, don't eat much and so on. Also like man, they do the same thing the next day, not learning from a hangover that this is a bad thing to do."

Monkeys play

The cages are large, clean and have access to an outside run. "When it is sunny and nice, as it is here sometimes, the monkeys can go outside and play. We also take Skipper on walks on a leash," she said.

"We pay an awful lot of attention to the monkey's diet. As new nutrition discoveries are made, we change the diet," Erskine said.

The biology department uses rats, dogs, frogs and land and aquatic invertebrates for experimentation and observation.

Tim E. Lawlor, biology chairman, said his department stresses treatment and care of the animals.

"We biologists all have a great feeling for life," he said. "We have to. That is our business."

"We keep the killing of animals to an absolute minimum," he said. Whenever possible, classes use organs from slaughter houses.

They obtain dogs from the dog pound. While they have access to as many as they will take, they only use up to six a year. "It doesn't make sense to kill any more than that," he said.

Every animal has a separate cage. Student assistants care for the animals.

"Everyone needs practical experience in his work. Certain things can only be learned by sacrificing the animal," he said.

Dr. Dave A. Bryant, program leader for natural resources, said the department has only one sheep and a rabbit.

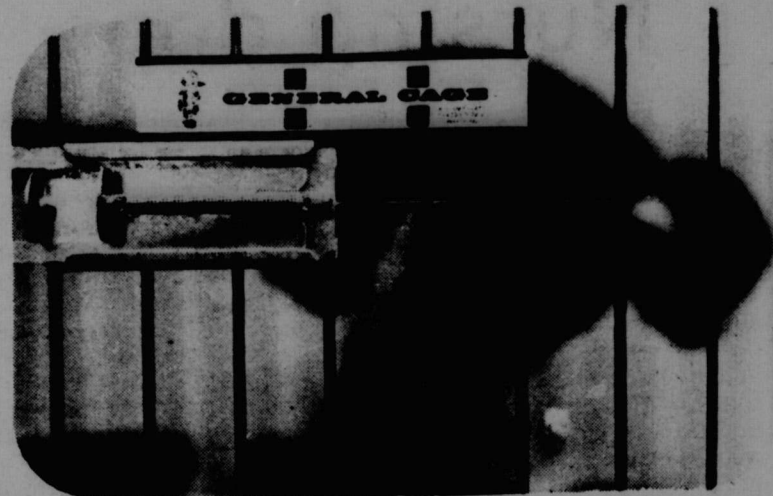
Use slaughter houses

"We don't kill anything for analysis. We can get everything we need from local slaughter houses," Bryant said.

"The sheep is being used for nutritional analysis. With all the accent on energy conservation, we feel it is important to get the most out of animal feed and production," he said.

The animals are kept in a barn on campus in back of the tennis courts. Students also work with local farmers and ranchers to get experience with animals.

"We pay a lot of attention to what our animals eat," he said. "That's why they live so long."



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